

of 1850, and a surrender of the policy avowed by this Government. It is not to be presumed that Mr. Blair will enter into an arrangement now, or which would be any other relating to San Juan, to which Nicaragua shall not be a participating party.

Members of the House, and outsiders and such like, numbered to the number of several hundreds on board Vanderbilt's steamer yesterday afternoon to enjoy his hospitality and admire a fine specimen of American genius. It was not ascertained precisely how many votes were secured by this operation, nor did gentlemen exclusively commit themselves against the other line. They are quite willing to hear what Mr. Collier has to say, and would not even object to a feast at his cost. Senators were scarce at the festival, though it is no secret that the Collier line will have to encounter a pretty severe ordeal in that chamber; and in the House, too, notwithstanding all the quiet management of the last six months. There is a strong disposition in several quarters, to give the year's notice for terminating the contract.

THE LATEST NEWS.

RECEIVED BY
MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 28, 1856.

The House has done a very good business today for Free Kansas. An attempt to suspend the rules and force through the Senate's bill, with Mr. Dana's amendment restoring the Missouri Compromise, did not pass, although thirty Free State men voted for it. The Border Ruffians voted for it, too. The House refused to suspend by a vote of 103 to 72. The passage of the bill would have given the Senate the power to annul the House for the remainder of the session, without accomplishing anything for Kansas by either branch of Congress.

In Committee of the Whole, Mr. Sherman offered an amendment to the Army Appropriation bill, providing for disarming the Territorial Militia, the retention of the troops in the Territory with power to suppress insurrection, and to disarm all bodies of lawless men, and suspending the Legislature and laws of Kansas until Congress shall have taken action in relation thereto. After a sharp debate between Messrs. Sherman, Stanton, Giddings and Grow in support of the amendment, and Messrs. Stephens, Smith, Davidson and Warner against it, it was adopted by a vote of 81 to 47.

Mr. Ball of Ohio, offered a valuable amendment to the same bill, which was not understood by the House and was lost, declaring that on and after November next the supervision of the public buildings shall be under the control of the Secretary of the Interior instead of the Secretary of War, and after that time that no person holding a military commission shall be employed to have charge of any portion of the public buildings.

The House refused to devote a day to the business of the District.

To-morrow will be further devoted to the Appropriation bills. The Administration men are in a high fever to think that the appropriations are made to carry Free Kansas.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 28, 1856.

The House agreed to hold evening sessions during this week. Mr. Dowdell, of Alabama, in Committee of the Whole, this evening, acknowledged that Mr. Fillmore was a little national, but thought it came with bad grace after fanning the flame of Abolitionism for ten years. Mr. Whitney, of New York, is now addressing fifteen members and the pages, upon Know Nothingism in general and the immovable Conservatism in particular. Mr. Haven of New York in the Chair. Herbert made his appearance at the Capitol to-day, but I did not see him in his seat.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 28, 1856.

The President has nominated to the Senate John W. Geary, of Pennsylvania, to be Governor of Kansas in the place of the late Governor. Mr. Geary, formerly a Civil Engineer, was elected Colonel of the Second Pennsylvania Regiment in the Mexican War. He was appointed by President Polk in 1849, to proceed to California as Postmaster of San Francisco. He was subsequently appointed by General Riley, Judge of the District Court, and was appointed under the City Charter, and was appointed by the State Legislature as member of the Board of Commissioners for the funded debt. He is represented as being fully forty years of age, and eminently fitted for the discharge of the duties of the office with which the President has appointed him.

General Hudson has just completed a letter to his constituents, defining his political position, and declaring for Fillmore and Fremont.

XXXIVth CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE.—WASHINGTON, July 28, 1856.

The bill to amend the Diplomatic and Consular system was taken up and passed.

On motion of Mr. PUGH, a resolution was adopted requesting the President to inform the Senate whether any application has been made to him by the Governor of California to increase the number of the Vigilance Committee of San Francisco, and also to communicate whether information may have respecting the Vigilance Committee.

Mr. CLAYTON presented the petition of Mr. Van Curen, praying for the passage of a law authorizing the Postmaster-General to contract with him for carrying the mail in steamers from New York to South America.

Mr. CLAYTON also introduced a bill which was referred, proposing monthly trips for ten years at a compensation of \$10,000 the round trip, the Government having the power to increase the same to semi-monthly service by giving sufficient notice, and to appropriate to its use any or all of the steamships at a price to be agreed upon by the Secretary of the Navy and Mr. Vanderbilt, and in case of disagreement their price to be determined by a board of three.

The bill making appropriations for the construction of harbors at the mouth of Grand River and Beach Lake, Michigan, were passed. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House on July 27, agreed to pass the bill appropriating \$200,000 for continuing the improvement of the Des Moines Rapids, in the Mississippi River.

Mr. DUNN moved to take up the Senate's bill providing for the admission of Kansas into the Union, his intention being to offer a substitute recognizing the Territory; restoring the Missouri Compromise and disallowing individuals for treason, etc.

The motion was rejected by a vote of 103 against 72.

Mr. DENVER, from the Select Committee, moved a suspension of the rules in order to enable him to make a report on the Pacific Railroad bill.

Motion negatived by 77 against 87.

The Senate's resolution appropriating \$3,000 for a mission of one of the United States to the Republic of Liberia, was passed.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Army Appropriation bill.

Mr. SHERMAN offered an amendment that no part of the military force of the United States shall be employed to aid in the enforcement of the laws of the Legislative Assembly convened at Shawnee Mission until Congress shall declare whether the laws were passed by the Legislature in conformity with the organic law; and, until Congress so declares, it shall be the duty of the President to withhold the military force from the enforcement of the laws, and to protect the persons and property of the citizens of the Territory, on the highways of Missouri and elsewhere, against unlawful search and seizure; and that the President discontinue the present military force over the wires until a late hour this evening

from going into the Territory to disturb the public peace or enforce real or pretended laws.

The CHAIRMAN (Mr. Latta) decided the amendment out of order, but was overruled by a majority of two.

Mr. SHERMAN said his amendment was just, fair and honest, and would do more for the settlement of the Kansas difficulties than all the bills for that purpose put together.

Mr. STEPHENS contended that Congress had no right to decide on the validity of the laws of Kansas. That was a question for the Judiciary. He was for the people of the Territory governing themselves.

Mr. GROW insisted that it was the bounden duty of Congress, to protect the citizens in all the rights guaranteed them in the organic act. They were controlled by despots and usurpers, and he was not willing that the Federal troops should come to them after they had been trampled down by marauders.

Mr. STEPHENS, replying, said he believed that the Nebraska-Kansas bill was a proper one, and would have admirably answered the purpose for which it was designed, had its operation not been obstructed by those who opposed in the beginning and clamored against it throughout.

Mr. PHELPS remarked that Mr. Sherman's amendment was a violation of the Constitution, which instrument guaranteed the right of the people to bear arms, and prohibited Congress from depriving them of that right.

Mr. GIDDINGS was opposed to giving the Executive funds to support troops in and usurpation. He would vote a dollar for the Army without limiting the appropriation.

Mr. SMITH of Va. wished the country to know that a party in the House designed to stop the wheels of Government, and force the Senate into cooperation with a measure not practicable, and the only effect of which will be revolution, and he would add, moral treason.

Mr. DAVIDSON said the Republican proposed attaching to this bill an objectionable feature to which they knew the Senate could not and would not agree. It was treason, thus to pass appropriation bills. Let them stand on their merits.

Mr. WARNER maintained that there was no power in Congress to pass on the validity of the laws of Kansas—that it was for the Judiciary to do so.

Mr. Sherman's amendment was adopted by 88 against 40, when the matter rose.

Mr. DENVER moved the passage of the bill, and a thousand extra copies of the report of the Committee on the Pacific Railroad were ordered to be printed.

The House then took a recess till 7 o'clock p. m.

Mr. TALBOTT avowed his confidence in the Democracy, characterizing the Know-Nothingism as a public parties as revolutionary and antagonistic to the best interests of the country.

Mr. DOWDELL eulogized State Rights doctrines as a remedy for the evils resulting from Anti-Slavery fanaticism. He preferred that the whole slavery institution be abolished at once, than that its boundaries be restricted by legislative enactments.

Mr. WHITNEY entered into an argument to show that the Roman hierarchy claim supremacy over the civil laws of every country yet for this there are apostolical and advocates in Congress.

Mr. CRAIG asked the resolution the American party proposed to amend the Constitution.

Mr. WHITNEY replied: None at present, but they will to amend the naturalization laws, which to a great extent would reach the evil. He advocated the acquisition of Cuba. He contended that the Pope's power, opposed to the maintenance of liberty and the spread of intelligence. It therefore ought not to be recognized as a political element.

Mr. BURNETT said in his judgment the Republican party was purely sectional, and if successful the result would be the destruction of the Constitution and the Union. He said to the Members who formed the Congressional Aid Society, including Messrs. Banks and Mace, that the responsibility of all acts of violence in Kansas, the Ruffians do not desire the bleeding wounds of that Territory to be healed. They want to keep them open for political excitement North. No, they support Fillmore's stalling a change of election.

He said that the Know-Notings prefer Fremont to Buchanan.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE INDIAN AT QUEBEC.

AND

THE ARABIA AT HALIFAX.

[BY THE INDIAN.]

QUEBEC, July 27, 1856.

The screw-steamship Indian, from Liverpool at 9 o'clock on Wednesday morning, the 16th inst., arrived at Quebec at 11 o'clock this (Sunday) morning.

The steamer City of Baltimore sailed from Liverpool at 9 o'clock on the morning of Wednesday, 16th inst., for Philadelphia.

The steamer Alps sailed from Havre for New York at 4 o'clock on the afternoon of Tuesday, 15th inst.

The steamship Washington sailed from Southampton on Wednesday noon, the 16th inst., for New York.

The Cunard steamer America arrived at Liverpool at 7:30 p. m., on Sunday, the 13th.

The Collins steamship Atlantic arrived out at 7 a. m. Wednesday, the 16th.

In the House of Commons Lord John Russell made his anxious look for motion of inquiry, demanding to be informed what course the British Government proposed to adopt in reference to the suggestion of the Congress of Paris respecting the affairs of Italy.

Lord Palmerston replied that it was not expedient to make known the intention of the Government.

Mr. Disraeli and other spoke on the subject, when the motion was negatived.

The Government of Honduras has prepared a memorial to the European Powers, inviting them to guarantee the right of transit from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

The Duke of Cambridge has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the army, and Lord Palmerston decorated with the vacant garb.

FRANCE.

Nothing can exceed the quiet of the political world at this moment in Paris, and the journals only reflect the general dulness.

General Pelissier was expected to arrive at Marseilles between the 15th and 25th inst. A banquet will be given him.

The Journal du Pays says that in political saloons in London there is a talk of the abdication of King Otto in favor of Prince Adalbert of Bavaria, who, in that case would go through all the religious formalities necessary to the accomplishment of such an event.

Letters from Athens also speak of the rumor, but they add that the Queen of Greece is strongly opposed to her husband's design.

We give these reports with all reserve.

SPAIN.

A ministerial crisis has occurred in Spain, and Espartero has tendered his resignation.

It is reported that the difficulty with Mexico was settled, and that the fleet sent there would return to Havana.

ITALY.

The Sardinian Government demands a credit of a million to erect fortifications. The demand is urgent.

AUSTRIA.

A daughter has been born to the Empress of Austria.

RUSSIA.

Trade was very active at St. Petersburg and Riga. The railway concessions were still in abeyance.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

COTTON.—The market was dull, but prices had a derange no change. The sales of the three days amounted to only 12,000 bales, of which speculators and exporters took 2,000. The market closed steady, but with a very limited demand.

BREADSTUFFS, generally, were firm, and some cereals slightly higher. Wheat had advanced 2d per bushel. Flour was firm, and the better grades had improved a trifle, but in color were unchanged. Corn firm, especially White, which was scarce and selling at 30/6d; Yellow and Mixed at 29/6d and 30/0d.

PROVISIONS.—Pork was firm and tending upward; but other articles were unchanged in every respect.

CONSOLS closed at 95 1/2 and 95 1/4.

[BY THE ARABIA.]

HALIFAX, N. S., July 28, 1856.

The R. M. steamer Arabia, Capt. Stone, from Liverpool on Saturday morning, 19th inst., arrived at this port at about 3 o'clock this afternoon, but owing to a heavy storm it was impossible to transmit her news over the wires until a late hour this evening

She brings 125 passengers for Boston, among whom are S. B. Lewis, Parson Stevens of the Bovers House, and Miss Davenport, the actress.

The screw steamer Zina, of the Cunard line, which was advertised to sail for Boston on the 17th inst., has been withdrawn.

The screw steamers Anglo Saxon and Canadian, from Quebec, arrived at Liverpool on the 17th.

The Arabia has £390 specie for Boston.

July 29, at 8 a. m., off Baby Cottors, passed royal mail steamer Asia.

July 27, at 43.36, N. long 56.52, exchanged signals with ship Alexander Johnston.

The Arabia sailed from Halifax for Boston, at 6 o'clock p. m.—weather clear, with light southerly wind, and will be due at Boston at an early hour on Wednesday morning.

The Liverpool papers state that the difficulties which have for some time surrounded the relations between Great Britain and the United States are in a fair way of adjustment; and it is understood that great assistance has been rendered by William Brown, M. P., in the discussions between Mr. Dallas and Lord Palmerston, which, it is confidently believed, will prevent a rupture between the two countries.

GREAT BRITAIN.

In Parliament, several items of minor interest have transpired. A Committee of the House of Lords have recommended that all executions hereafter should take place within the jail precincts, as in the United States, but no interference is contemplated with the usages of capital punishment in British North America or Australia.

The Decimals Committee will not report during the present session of Parliament.

Secretary Labouchere states that the Government has advised from the Cape of Good Hope to the 1st of May, and that the Home Government had sent out troops to prevent an apprehended Caffre rebellion.

On the 16th inst., the Queen received 14,000 Circassian troops at Aldershot.

The Queen has granted five years' exclusive privilege to Messrs. Laird, Hindson and Henshaw, of Liverpool, to sell the granite of three islands of the south coast of Arabia recently ceded by the Imam of Muscat.

An explosion occurred at the Cymer coal mine, near Cardiff, and 110 men were killed.

The trial of William Dove, for poisoning by means of strychnine, was going on at York, and excited attention second only to the Palmer trial.

John Frost, the Chartist exile, had rejoined his family, residing near Bristol.

The Royal Agricultural Society of England was in session at Chelmsford.

Professor Fraser is elected to the Chair of Logic in Edinburgh University.

FRANCE.

The Monitor publishes a list of British soldiers decorated in the Legion of Honor.

The French funds closed on Friday as follows: 3 per cents, 71 1/2; 4 1/2 per cents, 92 1/2.

SPAIN.

A formidable insurrection had broken out in Spain. The insurrection began by the Opposition compelling Espartero and the Ministry to resign, and the appointment of a new Ministry, composed of O'Donnell as Minister of War, Deiaz, Foreign Affairs, Castero, Finance, Rioses, Interior, Arzaga, Justice; Alcala, Public Works. Espartero was supposed to have left Madrid; at least it was not known where he was. Immediately on the new appointments insurrection broke out in Madrid, and the National Guard assisted the citizens in erecting barricades, and being assailed by the troops, which were on both sides.

On Tuesday, the 15th, at 4 o'clock p. m., a suspension of hostilities was agreed to until 5 o'clock, to allow the insurgents to make their submission. At the expiration of this time fighting seems to have resumed, and the Government troops are again engaged in a series of attacks, dated at Madrid, 4 o'clock p. m. on the 16th, stating that the insurrection was suppressed, excepting a few bands—one under the command of Pacheta, the celebrated bull-fighter.

The Queen presented herself to the combatants, and a speech of encouragement was also respectfully received, but other statements say that the insurgents proclaimed a Republic. Gen. Infante, President of the Cortes, commands the insurrection.

O'Donnell has appointed a new municipality to Madrid, and has declared all Spain in a state of siege.

The public works in Madrid, which were suspended by the insurrection, are now resumed, and the French Government do not believe in the re-appointing master of the situation. O'Donnell, by decree, dissolves the National Guard, and calls on them to deliver up their arms. General Infante assembled the military of the district, and O'Donnell called them to the Plaza of Spain appeared on the Plaza in tears and begged the combatants to cease, and that it was owing to her intercession the armistice of one hour was agreed to. Gen. O'Donnell's dispatch says he hopes to suppress the insurrection from which he is not at all discouraged. Another account says that the Queen of Spain appeared on the Plaza in tears and begged the combatants to cease, and that it was owing to her intercession the armistice of one hour was agreed to. Gen. O'Donnell's dispatch says he hopes to suppress the insurrection from which he is not at all discouraged. 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